

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 1208—Fifth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Circulation 2,000.

MAUA BANK.

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties, every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fe, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 7
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 8

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Jan. 1st, 1866.

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the United General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000, Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurance are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rules and conditions will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parvianini, Vice-President.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio P. Lanza.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yurraque.
" Francisco S. Moreno, Gerente.

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports
British Steamer IRON KING,
Captain J. J. THOMPSON
The Iron King leaves this port every Wednesday, and arrives here on Monday.

Fares, Cabin.
Rosario 16 Pata.
S. Nicolas 12
Las Hermanas 12
Obligado 10
San Pedro 8

Steorage half price.
Apply at the Agency, Calle Mayo No. 67.
Parcels delivered at the Agency the day before sailing by 6 p.m.

HENRY DOWSE, Agent.
129—xp n23

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de frutos del pais.
Wool and produce broker,
103—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

JOHN GREENWAY,
Agent for the Board of Underwriters "in New York." Apply at 186 Tucuman from 8 to 10 a.m. or 5 to 7 p.m., or at the Exchange rooms from midday to 4 p.m.

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.
Charges are most moderate.

Wine Supper.
Table d'Hôte on European Style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

REAL HOLLANDS,
Solo Exporter
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN.
Rotterdam.

This celebrated and well known Gin to be had of the office of the undersigned in lots to suit the purchaser shall from this date, according to agreement, only be imported by

D. F. W. PAATS,
63j Calle Corrientes 63j.

39—xp n8

NEW IRISH GROCERY,
IN THE
ONCE SEPTIEMBRE

FERLY, LEDWITH & CO.
Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.
IND COOP ALE.

suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.

146—xp n29

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund 30th Sep. 1864. £70,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances. Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres—Nov. 1, 1865.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED).
80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
On specie deposits on account current, 6 per cent.
Do. do. for ninety days fixed 9
Do. do. subject to thirty days 9
notice of withdrawal.
On currency deposits on account current 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12
On do. do. subject to thirty 12
days' notice of withdrawal

CHARGED.
On specie, debit balances in account current 15
On Currency do. 24

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
On the following places—

LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris,
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

TAY & UPTON'S SHIPPING LIST.

FOR NEW YORK.

American Brig
British barque
British Barque
British Barque
British Brig
British Brig
British Brig

For freight by above vessels apply to
TAY & UPTON,
n7s. 1m j13 Ship Brokers, 38 Reconquista.

Mr. THOMAS WEST.
If Mr. WEST, who was formerly a surgeon in London, and who married in 1846 a lady named Scrubby, of Thaxted, Essex, and left England for Buenos Ayres in or about the 1849, is now living he may hear of something to his advantage upon communicating forthwith with Mr. Andrew Meggo, Solicitor of Chelmsford, Essex, England. If the said Thomas West should be now dead, and any person can give information thereof it will be thankfully received and all expenses paid.

4—Gw d & w j6

Diligencias

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moro, Laguna de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

Real Hollands.

And a small consignment of Genuina Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps just received by

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chascomus.

74—xp d11

For New York.

The first-class British barque

Has already a considerable portion of cargo engaged. For balance of freight apply to TAY and UPTON, Ship Brokers, 38 Reconquista.

155—16p j26.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)
Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dr. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hoagland, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Berelli.
" " Joaquin Beltramo.
John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Bank.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the Bank's approval.

LOANS.
Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

The RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank.... 8 p per ann.
" in favor of "..... 12 p

Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.
Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.
MANAGER.

Montevideo, Nov. 1, 1865.

VESELS LOADING IN PORT, &c.
By
JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
Shipbrokers,
Calle San Martin, No. 56.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 British Barque,
"WITCH OF THE TIGER,"
235 tons register.
Captain Poppell.
Consignees, the Gas Company.
The A 1 British Barque
"JAMES CANTLEY."
271 tons register. Captain Shepherd.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Drysdale and Co.

LOADING IN THE RIVER URUGUAY.
The British Barque
"CLANSMAN."
246 tons register. Captain Leslie.
Consignees, the Gas Company.

FOR BOSTON.
The British barque
"ROSETTA."
336 tons register. Captain Jones.
Consignees, Messrs. R. Shaw and Co.

FOR VALPARAISO.
The A 1 British Barque
"VOLUNTEER."
584 tons register. Captain Ralph.
Consignees, the Gas Company.

FOR ANTWERP.
The British barque
"ROSENA."
207 tons register. Captain Cox.
Consignees, John P. Boyd and Co.

The first-class Belgian ship
"MANNIX DE ST. ALDEGONDE."
600 tons register. Captain Coudere.
Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Wamhoff and Co.

The first-class Belgian barque
"LUDWIG."
313 tons register. Captain Arpsen.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarmund and Co.

The first-class Norwegian brig,
"VALKYRIEN."
227 tons register. Captain Larsen.
Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann and Co.

The first-class British brig
"INO."
462 tons register. Captain Watson.
Consignees, Messrs. Milligan, Williamson, & Co.

The first-class Norwegian barque
"EDWIN."
322 tons register. Captain Sorenson.
Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann and Co.

The first-class British barque
"TORONTO."
513 tons register. Captain Dawson.
Consignees, Messrs. H. A. Green and Co.

The first-class Italian brig
"EMILIANO."
281 tons register. Captain Carbone.
Consignees, Messrs. Sivori and Schiavino.

FOR THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.
The British schooner
"READY RHINO."
127 tons register. Captain Strike.
Consignee, W. Hacedo, Esq.

LOADING AT GUALEGUAY.
The British brig
"FANTOME."
191 tons register. Captain Roach.
Consignee, J. Coghlan, Esq.

Freight can be taken or passage secured in the above vessels, on application; to

JOHN P. BOYD & Co.,
Calle San Martin, 56.

Monjaserías, Union Argentina.

El empresario de dichas monjaserías avisa al público que aunque haya habido un cambio en las horas de salidas de los trenes del Ferrocarril del Oeste dado el 21 del corriente mes, el no ha hecho ningún cambio en sus salidas para el Camion de Arco, Salto, Rojas, Junin, Pergamino y San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

Salen siempre de la Capital los dias pares en el tren de las ocho de la mañana, llegando en el mismo dia y hasta el Salto y al dia siguiente en Junin.

Las encomiendas se reciben en su oficina calle de la Victoria No. 223, hasta las 10 de la tarde, y la correspondencia hasta las 2 de la noche, la vienes de la salida.

9x..p. d. 3.

LA EMPRESA.

On and after the 3rd day of February, 1866, the Trains will run as follows:

STATIONS.	DEPARTS.	RETURNS.
Buenos Ayres	7 10	8 40
Plaza Constitucion	7 20	8 50
Barraza Zamora	7 30	9 00
San Vincente	7 40	9 10
Donnellor	7 50	9 20
San Vincente	8 00	9 30
Donnellor	8 10	9 40
Barraza Zamora	8 20	9 50
Plaza Constitucion	8 30	10 00
Buenos Ayres	8 40	10 10

The Trains will be opened to traffic on February 3rd, from 117 Calle Lima to the Southern Terminus at Plaza Constitucion, as follows:

Passengers by rail pay nothing on the Trains; they can take tickets and dispatch luggage for any station on the line, at 117 Calle Lima.

The Trains will also ply as an Omnibus, and passengers can get up and down at any point between Calle Lima and Plaza Constitucion, paying 53m/c. Passengers for Barraza can get up anywhere on the Trains; tickets to Barraza, 1st class, 53, 2nd class, 53. Return tickets, 1st class, 57, second class, 53.

NOTE.—The train which leaves the city for Barraza at 9 15 a.m. will, on Sundays and holidays, go on to the Lomas de Zamora, arriving there at 10 a.m.

BY ORDER.

Ferrocarril de la Boca, Barracas & Ensenada.

Desde el 11 de Diciembre de 1865, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

DIAS DE TRABAJO Y DIAS DE FERIADOS.

Estaciones. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, Barraza, San Vincente, Donnellor, Barraza Zamora, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.

Retornos. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, Barraza, San Vincente, Donnellor, Barraza Zamora, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.

Estaciones. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, Barraza, San Vincente, Donnellor, Barraza Zamora, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.

Retornos. Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion, Barraza, San Vincente, Donnellor, Barraza Zamora, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Ayres.

Se aplica a los viajeros que, para evitar dolores presenten el valor justo del boleto, cuyo precio uniforme en toda la linea, es cinco pesos moneda corriente con excepcion de niños desde 3 a 10 años que pagaran 3 pesos.

NOTE.—Los trenes partiran en la Casa Amarilla, y en la Barraza de Plaza, en los casos solamente de haber pasajeros para esos puntos, 6 que estén esperando allí para subir. Los pasajeros que deseen aparecer en esas paradas deberán avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los carruajes.

F. SPRUNCK & Co.

Montevideo,
93 Calle de Zavalá 93

Have constantly on sale Pianos of Pleyel Wolff & Co., Paris and other classes of Pianos. Music for Piano, Flute and other instruments. Songs in English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German.

Tutors for the piano. 168—xp j2

For Sale.

At F. SPRUNCK & Co.
93—Calle Zavalá—93,
In Montevideo.

A large assortment of Stationary and Music Books in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Portuguese, and other languages. Grammars, School-Books and many other articles.

63

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.
Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Eduardo Lumb, Vice President.
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Domarini,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumarán.

MANAGER.—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—A. Schmidt.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fires which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years' premium; with a further abatement of 10 p. cent. on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office. 93 xp n16

English Family Wine Merchant.

33 Calle Reconquista 33.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT begs to advise the public that he has opened a first-class wine-depot on the English style at the above premises. Having the advantage of receiving direct from Portugal and other wine-growing countries the best vintages prepared for the English and other foreign markets, he can offer those who patronize him the best guarantee of a rich and full-flavored wine unadulterated and pure from the vineyard.

The father of the above-named having now a connection of 43 years standing with the best wine growers and exporters in the South of Europe, this will much facilitate him in always keeping a supply of the choicest vintages.

For the better convenience of the English public in this city, orders will be despatched at the above depot for any number of bottles, although less than a dozen, and confidential porters have been engaged to deliver same with all promptitude at the houses of customers.

Among the wines now on hand are the following comprising the most accredited marks:—

Sherry—Duff-Gordon, Port—Sandiman & Co. Lisbon, dry—Medlicott & Co. Lisbon, red, 3 quintiles—Medlicott & Co. Bucares—Medlicott & Co. Star Chert, in cases of pints and quarts. James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.

St. Julien
Chateau La Rose.
Ch. cau Leoville.
Chateau Margaux.
Chateau Lafite.

Besides the above select wines, E. Medlicott is about to receive consignments of several superior classes of dried fruit, preserves, &c.

107—xp j17

To be Sold.

For a moderate price,
A house well built on English plan, containing seven large rooms, with three squares of land, situate close to a Railway station, about six leagues from town. The land is all under cultivation and contains choice shrubs, flower garden, fruit-trees, vegetables and alfalfa, a stable and two wells of excellent water on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if required.

For particulars apply to Z. Standard office.
186—29p j30

WILLIAM M. MOONEY.

WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 792 CALLE PIEDAD,
Buenos Ayres.

161—xpm28

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

College Comunal de Santa Lucia.
Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden,
Buenos Ayres.

Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD,
Ex-Professor of French at the London University College.

A thorough English education, comprising the study of French and Spanish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic classes.

Comfort, discipline, and order strictly maintained.

The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city.

Per Month—Boarders, \$500 mpc. Day Boarders, \$350 mpc. Scholars, \$100 mpc. 80 xp, a18

Steam to Colonia.

Vapor Nacional L. L. I.
Salida para dicho punto todos los Martes y Sábados.

Regresar el mismo dia.
Hora de salida 8 en punto de la mañana.
Precio de pasaje 4 fts.
Agencia, Dickelman and Bergman, Paseo Julio No. 60. 21—xp n6

Land and Sheep.

To be rented within 5 leagues of Chascomus a splendid pasture for a term of 3 or four years by buying 1000 sheep which are on the land; the sheep are some of the best in the Province, and the land is so good that they generally double themselves every two years. Persons wanted also to buy half or a third of a flock of sheep on the same Estancia. Apply to Santillan and Donovan, Wool Brokers, 90 Calle Piedad.

190—1m w j31

Tigre Boat Club.

To be sold, a pleasure boat, with sail and other fittings. Apply to the Secretary, 108 Calle de la Piedad.

190—16p f1.

Camps for Sale.

In the partido of Carmen de Arco, 1 square league of land to sell cheap, with houses, well, &c. Apply 297 Calle Florida.

202—9p f1

FOR LONDON, direct.

Loading for this destination, the fine A 1 for 10 years British barque

REDFORDSHIRE.
Captain Pierce, 400 tons register.

This vessel, having already more than half her cargo engaged, only requires a small portion of tallow and bales, and will have immediate dispatch. For further particulars please apply to the consignees MESSRS. LUMBY, BROS. & CO., or to "CLAS. W. BERN & CO." Calle 25 de Mayo 48.

18—6p f7

Campes.

Se vende o cambia por origina la accion a dos 6 mas leguas de hermosos campos, abundantes pastos sin paja, y concedidos por ocho años sin arrendamiento, en el partido 25 de Mayo, a 56 leguas de la Capital. Se toma hacienda lanar y vacuna a medias. Para tratar calle de Rivadavia N. 89 a Sr. Sabadori.

28—16p f8.

LA ESTRELLA.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.
Authorized by decree of the National and Provincial Governments.
CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Eduardo Lumb, Vice President.
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Domarini,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumarán.

MANAGER.—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—A. Schmidt.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fires which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 5 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium; or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years' premium; with a further abatement of 10 p. cent. on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years; that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of its large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Office. 93 xp n16

English Family Wine Merchant.

33 Calle Reconquista 33.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT begs to advise the public that he has opened a first-class wine-depot on the English style at the above premises. Having the advantage of receiving direct from Portugal and other wine-growing countries the best vintages prepared for the English and other foreign markets, he can offer those who patronize him the best guarantee of a rich and full-flavored wine unadulterated and pure from the vineyard.

The father of the above-named having now a connection of 43 years standing with the best wine growers and exporters in the South of Europe, this will much facilitate him in always keeping a supply of the choicest vintages.

For the better convenience of the English public in this city, orders will be despatched at the above depot for any number of bottles, although less than a dozen, and confidential porters have been engaged to deliver same with all promptitude at the houses of customers.

Among the wines now on hand are the following comprising the most accredited marks:—

Sherry—Duff-Gordon, Port—Sandiman & Co. Lisbon, dry—Medlicott & Co. Lisbon, red, 3 quintiles—Medlicott & Co. Bucares—Medlicott & Co. Star Chert, in cases of pints and quarts. James Violet & Co., Bordeaux.

St. Julien
Chateau La Rose.
Ch. cau Leoville.
Chateau Margaux.
Chateau Lafite.

Besides the above select wines, E. Medlicott is about to receive consignments of several superior classes of dried fruit, preserves, &c.

107—xp j17

To be Sold.

For a moderate price,
A house well built on English plan, containing seven large rooms, with three squares of land, situate close to a Railway station, about six leagues from town. The land is all under cultivation and contains choice shrubs, flower garden, fruit-trees, vegetables and alfalfa, a stable and two wells of excellent water on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if required.

For particulars apply to Z. Standard office.
186—29p j30

WILLIAM M. MOONEY.

WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 792 CALLE PIEDAD,
Buenos Ayres.

161—xpm28

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

College Comunal de Santa Lucia.
Al pie de la Barranca de la Calle Buen Orden,
Buenos Ayres.

Director—Mr. P. PONGERARD,
Ex-Professor of French at the London University College.

A thorough English education, comprising the study of French and Spanish. Particular attention paid to foreign languages and the arithmetic classes.

Comfort, discipline, and order strictly maintained.

The grounds are situated in the most picturesque and most healthy suburb of this city.

Per Month—Boarders, \$500 mpc. Day Boarders, \$350 mpc. Scholars, \$100 mpc. 80 xp, a18

Steam to Colonia.

Vapor Nacional L. L. I.
Salida para dicho punto todos los Martes y Sábados.

Regresar el mismo dia.
Hora de salida 8 en punto de la mañana.
Precio de pasaje 4 fts.
Agencia, Dickelman and Bergman, Paseo Julio No. 60. 21—xp n6

Land and Sheep.

To be rented within 5 leagues of Chascomus a splendid pasture for a term of 3 or four years by buying 1000 sheep which are on the land; the sheep are some of the best in the Province, and the land is so good that they generally double themselves every two years. Persons wanted also to buy half or a third of a flock of sheep on the same Estancia. Apply to Santillan and Donovan, Wool Brokers, 90 Calle Piedad.

190—1m w j31

Tigre Boat Club.

To be sold, a pleasure boat, with sail and other fittings. Apply to the Secretary, 108 Calle de la Piedad.

190—16p f1.

Subscription to the "Standard,"
\$ 30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three
times for \$ 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All that is said, all that is done, all that is thought."
Cicero.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

GENERAL MITRE AND HIS CRITICS.

Much has been said in Buenos Ayres about the many valuable citizens struck down in the late encounter at Paso la Patria, and we believe their loss has been felt by no one more than by General Mitre. But, far more bitter than all the hardships of the campaign, or the sacrifices inseparable from feats of arms, must be, to General Mitre, the sarcasm and censure of the journals of Buenos Ayres which were loudest in urging the nation into the present war and are now unequal for the consequences.

The campaign against Paraguay has hardly yet begun in earnest, and if the citizens of Buenos Ayres are dismayed at a bulletin announcing "200 men and 30 officers hors de combat," we must conclude that they have no confidence either in the result of the war or in the wisdom of their General. Yet the course of the campaign has up to the present been singularly fortunate for the allies and General Mitre has fully maintained his reputation of the best tactician in South America. Those who complain that the war is not yet over know little of the real strength of Paraguay.

But it is easier to be a critic than a General, and the newspaper editor who scans over the map of war in his easy chair, and indicates brilliant comments upon the errors which have been committed and the manoeuvres that should have been practised, is after all unable either to take command of the army himself or to find a proper substitute for the present General-in-chief. If we accept the present war as a necessity and the actual commander as the only one possible, it is useless and impolitic to raise a clamor about a skirmish in which we must suppose that both Gen. Mitre and those under him did their best.

We will not combat the prevalent impression that it has been a gross blunder for the Brazilian fleet not to have moved up, remaining idly anchored at Corrientes within 2 hours sail of the Paso la Patria. In this, however, Gen. Mitre is nowise to blame, as Barroso depends entirely on the orders of Tamandaré, the latter being as absolute in command of the naval forces as Gen. Mitre is of the land-armies. Were Nelson in Barroso's place, he would have disobeyed orders and gone up through the Tres Bocas to cut off the enemy's rear. Meantime the great absurdity seems that Admiral Tamandaré should command the fleet at a distance of 300 leagues: in the Criquean war the fleets of the Baltic or Black Sea were not commanded by an Admiral residing at Spithead or Portsmouth.

Barroso cannot move without orders from Tamandaré: the Paraguayans bring down steamers and flat-boats, knowing that the squadron cannot emerge from a state of chrysalis, while Tamandaré is in Buenos Ayres. The expression of Richard III might well have occurred to President Mitre,—

"My friends are in the North.
Cold friends to me: What do they in the North
When they should serve their sovereign in the West?"

It seems almost unnecessary to answer a remark about the expediency of General Mitre's placing the National Guards of Buenos Ayres in the front of battle. The post of danger is certainly that of honor, and that the battalions of Keen, Serrano and Martinez burned for this distinction is but too plain from the indiscreet ardor with which they fell upon the foe. The citizens of Buenos Ayres can hardly complain of General Mitre for placing more confidence in the National Guards than in hired mercenaries or in our Brazilian allies.

The only serious 'contre-temps' was that Conesa's men came short of ammunition, but accidents cannot always be foreseen: in the battle of Alma, was not the whole regiment of Welsh fusiliers shot down by mistake? And it is probable Conesa's men fired too fast, like the French in Algiers, who expended an average of 1100 ball-cartridges for every Arab killed.

We must repeat in conclusion, that we are decidedly opposed to this system of recrimination, dragging up an absent General before the court-martial of public opinion when the exigencies of the campaign prevent him from explaining this or that circumstance. General Mitre cannot follow any precise rules of mathematics in working out the problem of the conquest of Paraguay, or gratify the curiosity of his critics by unfolding the various combinations which he is endeavoring to bring into play. We must be content to leave the matter in his hands, and confide in the result.

It will be time enough when the war is over, for Buenos Ayres to demand an account of the lives lost on the 31st of January, and then visit his toils, his labors, and his triumphs with the same reward as Greece did the noble deeds of Miltiades, Themistocles, and so many others. For the present such gratitude would be premature, and we must cry out, "Hannibal ad portas! Mitre to the rescue."

A GLANCE at the PASO LA PATRIA.

All eyes are turned this moment upon that thick jungle of woods and marshes skirting the Upper Paraná from the Tres Bocas to Itati. Midway is the Paso la Patria, on the far side of which is the Paraguayan fortress of Itapirú, and in the thickets on this side desperate fighting has been going on for some days. Without a naval force it is next to impossible to keep a sharp look-out on this part of the river's bank, which is almost inaccessible except by water, and it is believed that under cover of night the enemy has contrived to throw large forces into these thickets above the pass, while pretending small inroads further down.

By latest accounts the whole Argentine army had advanced from Ensenada to the Pass, and we may expect soon to hear of a hand-to-hand encounter with several thousand engaged on both sides, but without any decisive result. Artillery and cavalry are useless in these fens and forests, which are peculiarly suited for rifle guerrillas, and we are not surprised to hear that President Lopez has sent his picked troops armed with Minie rifles to wage this new and troublesome kind of warfare.

It is said that President Mitre is nowise displeased at the Paraguayans adopting such a perilous game, as he thinks it easier to fight them on Argentine territory than in theirs, and that he would be most happy if the whole army of Lopez came across, as the fleet could then cut off their retreat and starve them into a capitulation. The task of invading Paraguay and reducing Humayta would then be a walk-over, instead of costing 15,000 men, as moderate calculations estimate.

An officer just arrived from Corrientes gives us some interesting information. He says the fleet can at any time run up from Corrientes through the Tres Bocas to Paso la Patria in 2 hours, the forts of Itapirú offering only a slight obstacle, while the story of sinking stones in the channel is absurd since the current is so powerful that a stone dropped into the water would be carried down 500 yards before touching the bottom. He affirms, however, that it is well known at Corrientes that Lopez has laid down numbers of infernal-machines, of which the Brazilian vessels must take due care in going up the Tres Bocas. The island-battery of the enemy at Paso la Patria has only some small field-pieces, and their naval force in the Upper Paraná consists of 2 steamers and many small craft.

The Paso la Patria is ten leagues N. W. of Corrientes city, and the Brazilian army, unless it has since moved, is encamped just half-way. Ensenada and San Cosme, formerly the Argentine headquarters, are situated a few miles this side of the Pass, and this

intermediate country of woods and live men, and as such their loss is the greater.

As soon as Tamandaré arrives up there is no difficulty for the fleet to weigh anchor for the Tres Bocas; none of the vessels except the Amazonas, iron-clad, and Guardia Nacional draw over 9 feet of water, while our informant states the Upper Paraná is now high enough to float a British three-decker.

It is believed in the allied camps that no important operations can take place before the latter end of March, as the rafts &c., for crossing the Paraná, have yet to be built. Not a single officer or soldier, however, entertains the least doubt of the ultimate issue of the campaign and every new trial they undergo regarded only as so much advance made in the road of victory.

STERILE SKIRMISHING.

The more we search into the details of the late struggle at the Paso de la Patria, the less are we inclined to rejoice at it: it requires the most exuberant fancy to view the battle in question in any other light than as a skirmish on a large scale, destitute of any importance in the campaign, and sterile of advantage to the allies. Granted that the Paraguayans were driven back to their canoes and there decimated by the exact firing of Conesa's two rifle guns. Granted even that the Paraguayans suffered a greater defeat than what Gelly Obes states in his official report, in the end what have the allied arms gained? They are not one inch nearer to Paraguayan soil, the opposite banks have not been cleared of the enemy, nor have the difficulties which opposed the crossing of the Paraná been diminished one iota; therefore, as calm observers of events, we do not hesitate to say that the battle of the 31st has been nothing more or less than a sterile skirmish.

We are free to admit that nothing is easier than to criticize the conduct of our Generals, and that there may have been many sound reasons for fighting the Paraguayans whenever and wherever encountered, but as yet these reasons have not transpired, and until some explanation is given, the public will judge the matter in no other light than that which we have expressed.

The Paraguayans sought the fight, they crossed the river in broad daylight, they landed in the presence of Hornos's cavalry, and that alone should have been sufficient reason for the Commander-in-Chief to decline an engagement; for no matter how the fight ended, it could result in no possible decisive advantage to the allies. Let us suppose that before the battle began, President Mitre knew that he would surround and decimate the slender band of invaders, say 600 or 700 Paraguayans, at the cost of some of the best officers, best men, and best blood in the army: was the victory commensurate with the loss? By no means. The few young men who perished or fell wounded on the 31st, were, in a military point of view, worth ten times the number of the enemy killed.

The plain fact of the matter is, that the battle in question has been forced on the Commander-in-Chief by the stupid braggadocio of the Paraguayans and the unceasing attacks of the newspapers. The duration of the war, and the inactivity of the allies at the Paso de la Patria, has afforded a pretext for the severest newspaper attacks. The division of Buenos Ayres is composed of men for the most part newspaper readers, and thus it is that the moment the Paraguayans offered fight, the whole regiment of Buenos Ayres to a man rose and demanded to be the first to grapple with the foe; but the experience is now dear bought, and in all such useless skirmishing the best men should be kept in the back ground and others placed in the van.

Ossorio could better have afforded to lose one thousand men, than Mitre one of the officers who have fallen. Had a whole regiment of Bahianos been swept off it was nothing, but the loss of Keen or Martinez de Hoz is a blow to all Buenos Ayres. Not that we wish to make invidious distinctions, but that these young men being so well known in this city were, as it were, representa-

Keen and Martinez de Hoz, at the head of their regiments, marching through the jungles of Paraguay, animating their men, were invaluable to the Commander-in-Chief, whilst fighting hand-to-hand, with a band of Paraguayan raiders, they were on a par with the rawest recruit in the army.

Courage is no doubt an invaluable quality in a soldier, but rashness and indiscretion is precisely the reverse. To-morrow's steamer may probably bring us the news of another fight, another battle or skirmish, and, we suppose, we must be prepared to hear that Paunero's men were called up, and another long list of wounded.

But Lopez is no fool, and although he loses five to one, in the end he gains, for our best officers are put forward as targets for the unerring Minie rifle. It is to be hoped therefore that on all future skirmishing occasions some of the remote contingents, or a few brigades of our allies, be allowed an opportunity to show their mettle in these insignificant fights. At the Paso de la Patria a fight has yet to come off, which will probably decide the campaign. Many a forlorn hope has yet to be led to the breach, then indeed the fiery enthusiasm of the Buenos Ayres officers may be put to the test. Meanwhile let us economise our best men, so that when the hour arrives, if a Balacava charge has to be made, we may not be wanting an officer to command it.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was a day of the most intense excitement through town. On Wednesday night news spread through the city that the Victoria had arrived, and that the whole Paraguayan army had crossed the river and given battle to the allies; the consequence was that at day-break yesterday the mole was crowded, but a little enquiry soon explained the matter: the Victoria had come in, it was true, but she only came from the Tigre, where she lay up for repairs. But nothing could equal the astonishment of the townsfolk when they discovered this morning that Tamandaré and his vessels were still in port—people could hardly believe their own eyes. At Mr. Maxwell's Commercial Rooms there was a crowd round the telescopes to see if any accident had occurred on board, or any of the vessels run aground during the night,—nothing whatever could be discovered, the vessels had not even steam up. On the mole there was much fuss and feathers amongst the Imperial sailors, and, verily, one would think all the beef and vegetables in Buenos Ayres had been cleared out of the markets for the gunboats. If the war lasts much longer our agent, Mr. George Keen, will be the richest man in town, as we suppose he supplies the Brazilians. All day long the crowd was on the mole, every one gazing vacantly towards Martin Garcia. At 10 o'clock a.m. several of the first families in town might be seen accompanying friends of the wounded officers on board the Esmeralda, which left at 12 o'clock for Corrientes. Suddenly the smoke of a steamer was seen and the excitement knew no bounds. A tall gentleman, dressed in the very pink of summer fashion, was seen standing on the very summit of the Captain of the Port's making signs with one hand, whilst in the other he held a fashionable opera-glass, commanding a view of the whole bay; who the individual was, we could not make out—some thought it was one of the clerks of the War office, whilst others insisted it was Mr. Price, of the Club—in an instant the Port flag was run up, and it was known that the Aliado was coming in from Montevideo with General Flores's luggage on board. "Flores is coming and Tamandaré going!" was the watchword on the mole. We turned from the stairs with a feeling of disgust at the ribald jokes which we heard on all sides. General Flores, it was said, would not land, because he had not come in the steamer, but his luggage was said to be on board and would be transhipped to the 11 de Junio, Tamandaré's flag-ship.

The attack in Wednesday evening's "Nacional" on President Mitre was greatly talked of yesterday. As impartial observers we think it both gratuitous and impolitic; our colleague seems to impute sinister motives to the Commander-in-chief for sending the Buenos Ayres division to the breach. The injustice of such a charge is so palpable that it is almost unnecessary to remark that he was hardly left any option, as the division in question to a man insisted on being led out to meet the foe, which they had all been taught to despise. Such bitter attacks can do no possible good and may cause harm by disturbing public confidence. We believe the President did his best under the circumstances, and when a man does his best, no more can be expected.

But the great novelty of the day is no longer the fight up the river, but Demarchi's ice. People are getting into the hottest arguments about the color of the ice, each day it is getting browner, and an under-current rumour is going, that the ice like the milk is fearfully adulterated; that the ice is made from water we all know, but the question is, where does Demarchi get the water from. Is it from the gentle rain of heaven that fell last year and was caught by the spouts of the factory, or rather is it not from some briny spring which bubbles up from the bowels of the earth beneath the Plaza, Once? As to bone-ash being mixed with the ice, it is simply absurd, and yet the ice is small, compact, and as heavy as dead men's bones. As we know little of the art of ice-making, and our friend Demarchi never sends any ice to the "Standard" office we offer no opinion on the matter, but a subscriber who lives at the Grand Pay has with the most freezing politeness requested us to put the question to Demarchi, from whence comes the water which he manufactures into ice.

The Clubs in town have stopped the masked balls, in consequence of the last news received from Corrientes. Each hour steamers with the wounded are expected, so it is probable that Lopez will put a stop to Carnival this year in Buenos Ayres—things are in such a critical state that the people are in no humor for carnival just at present, although the throwing of water from the house-tops would be a decided improvement.

Mr. Cobo, a young Porteño of great promise, performed prodigies of valor at the last fight; he rushed into the wood, although his regiment was not engaged, and came up just in time to catch Commander Martinez de Hoz as he was falling; he then took his wounded friend's place, and charged the enemy, and at night-time drew off his men without having received a scratch.

Respecting the rumor, which the "Tribuna" published yesterday, of a general battle, all that is known is as follows: all day on the 2nd February a heavy firing was heard in Corrientes, and late in the evening an order to prepare beds for more wounded; some officer or employee arrived at Corrientes on the evening of the 2nd, and gave out that a general fight had ensued. This person came down in the steamer and went at once to the Government House, where he gave the story which we now publish. Artega, of the steamer Uruguay, also states that the cannonading all day on the 2nd was distinctly heard, that the river was full of corpses, and that after he left Corrientes one of the bodies got under the wheel of the steamer. Nothing further is known.

We have received a letter from the Rincon Noario, in which we learn that the drought there is fearful. Our correspondent states that he is living 9 years in that partido, and that during that period eight summers he has been obliged to draw water for his sheep. The wells are all dried up and have to be sunk several feet. Several thousand sheep have died.

A subscriber from the Capilla del Señor writes us that a sheepfarmer named Smith was fiercely attacked the other day by a native, who rode thro' his flock of sheep.—Smith was badly wounded, and, of course, the fellow who committed the assault has not been seen.

We hear that a fire occurred the other day at the matadero establishment of Sr. Brid, at Barranca. The fire, thanks to the exertions of the neighbors, was soon extinguished.

Four English colts will be raffled in

a few days at the Casino, the tickets 100¢ each.

Admiral Tamandaré in passing the the Café at the corner of Oyo and San Martín, yesterday morning, received a rather unmistakable proof of the public anxiety to see him go on board: some young men whistled at him. Everyone says he ought to be off without a moment's delay.

The trains on the Western railway will be changed during Carnival. From town four trains, 6, 10, 2, and 6, only the 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. trains go to Mercedes, and from Mercedes two trains only i.e., 7.40 and 3.40.

The creditors of Dn. Luciano Gayly are called on to send in their claims within 20 days.

All the Municipality of Areco have resigned, and new elections must take place.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

(By Colonel Pallás.)

January 17th. Gen. Flores started at daybreak for Gen. Mitre's quarters. After drill, we killed some cattle. The system of giving 2 days rations is very unfortunate, as the beef putrefies before the 2nd day, for we get no salt, this being a luxury that costs a hard dollar per lb. To-day we finished the lean cattle, and a herd of fat animals has arrived. A huxter just come from the city of Corrientes informs us that for the last few days the Paraguayans have been crossing the river and making incursions on our side, on one occasion driving the Correntino cavalry a couple of hundred yards inland, with a few killed on either side. The object of these inroads is to divert our attention while they carry over cargoes of stone in their canoes, to build their batteries, mines, ramparts &c. We also learn that two Paraguayan steamers came down to the Tres Bocas and made a clean sweep of all the boats, canoes, &c. which they met. And all this time we have 15 steamers motionless at Corrientes! To-day during 'siesta' we again heard musketry firing. The glass stood this morning at 33 cent, but a storm came on in the evening and cooled the atmosphere. Colonels Magariños and Flores have arrived from Monte Video and resumed duty.

Jan. 18th. Brushing up arms and uniforms. Fine fat beef to-day, not like that of the Argentine contractor. Thermometer 32; the river has risen and covered the sand-banks. Surely there is enough of water now for the Brazilian steamers. We have news from San Cosme that the Paraguayans in their last raid took 7 Correntino prisoners and cut off their heads to carry back as trophies. Some wounded Correntinos arrived at San Cosme, and stated they were unable to hold their ground for want of infantry to support them.

Jan. 19th. Battalion exercise. Gen. Flores returned after visiting Generals Mitre and Ossorio. Thermometer 32, in the forenoon: a storm came on in the evening and our cattle cleared out, but General Flores killed baggage-oxen for such troops as had no rations. The river still rising.

January 20th. To-day has been awfully hot, and the flies so troublesome that we could do nothing. Thermometer 35. The troops got their pay for January to-day, instead of rations, there being no beef of any description, for our cattle got away in last night's storm, and it is difficult to procure more. The Paraguayans crossed over again yesterday and exchanged some shots with the Correntino cavalry, which has been reinforced by a corps of B. Ayrean rifle-men. Col. Magariños returns to Montevideo and we send by him letters to our families, to the effect that we are now quite comfortable, having built our ranchos and being able to enjoy a good smoke, not thinking at all of the war. When Admiral Tamandaré arrives we shall know how long this inaction must last: he may judge it necessary to wait till the river falls again, or postpone movements till next autumn when the days will be cooler; or it may be indispensable to provide the men with parols beforehand. An Argentine officer has just arrived with word that the Paraguayan skirmish of the 16th resulted in 2 of our sergeants wounded, and that of the 18th in one Lieutenant, one sergeant and 3 soldiers killed, whose heads the

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The same depository in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve p.m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.

P. P. Mau & Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

ADA, URUGUAY, CORDOVA, UNA, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd „.....£25.
3rd „.....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „.....£45.
3rd „.....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES,

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment, the stock of which he has just assorted with a

Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods

Received direct from the London and Paris markets, comprising Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, and Fancy-dress Materials.

Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, and Infants

Ladies, Misses, and Childrens' Stockings and Socks, Embroidered and Plain Petticoats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Trimmed Valenciennes Lace Collars and Cuffs, Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Guipure, Brussels, and Valenciennes Lace, Real Guipure and other Lace Veils.

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

Bramantes, Madapolans, Linen, and Cotton Sheetings.

TABLE AND TOILET COVERS.

Table Linen, Irish Linen, Brethans, Linen and Cotton Diaper,

TOWELS, DUSTERS &c.

French and English Prints,

SUPERIOR HABERDASHERY.

The best Pins, the best Tapes, the best Needles, the best Sewing

Silk and Cotton.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES,

Soaps, Scents, &c.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

CHASCOMUS.

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL

Calle Rivadavia, 175.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the most delicate and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and secure the full use of the natural organs.

Teeth made of gold or metal, or of the most modern and perfect material, with all the latest improvements, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.



Dr. P. Bourne,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Of New York, Building, No. 300

CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

and airy rooms are fitted up in the most modern style,

adjoining the beautiful sea front, and commanding

excellent light with all the latest improvements, and

all operations performed with the least possible

pain.

Has removed his Office to the Building, No. 300

CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

and airy rooms are fitted up in the most modern style,

adjoining the beautiful sea front, and commanding

excellent light with all the latest improvements, and

all operations performed with the least possible

50 DOLLARS

\$50 will buy at MEEKS & KEL

SEX'S new Gallery—

One Dozen Cartes de Visite, better

than sold elsewhere for 120.

\$50 will buy a dozen bust pictures

or Vignettes, better than sold elsewhere

for \$200.

Each half dozen \$30.

Life-size portraits with frame \$200,

former price \$400.

This great reduction of prices will

be continued only for the space of three

months: those who desire portraits for

less than half price and by the most ex-

perienced artists will find it for their

interest to call at this establishment.

Small pictures of deceased friends

copied to the size of life \$200.

Gallery, 74 Calle Belgrano, over the

"Standard" office. 13...x m 4

Fine Boards and Scantling.

A large assortment of fine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraco Calle Peru No. 359.

To Estancieros and Householders in the Banda Oriental.

Unrivalled American Cooking-stoves of varied styles, each with "batterie de cuisine" complete, on sale at exceedingly moderate prices at RAFAEL RUANO'S, 56 Calle de las Piedras, Montevideo.

N.B.—No estanciero or householder should be without them.

English Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons also on sale.

173—15p j20

ALEX. FULTON & CO.

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ENGLISH

Nuevas Mensagerias Nacionales.

El duque de esta Empresa de Diligencias en

razon de la estacion de verano se está acer-

cando y por dar a sus numerosos favorecedores

esta facilidad de comunicaciones entre

Buenos Ayres, Capilla del Señor y Zarate ha

arreglado un nuevo servicio que principia desde

el 6 del presente mes de Septiembre del modo

siguiente:—Salidas de Buenos Ayres para la Ca-

pillita del Señor todos los dias en el ultimo tren.

Salidas de Buenos Ayres para Zarate los dias

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 y 30

Regresan de Zarate para la Capilla los dias 1,

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 y 29.

La Diligencia saldra de la Villa de Lujan des-

pues de la llegada del primer tren.

Las Encomiendas y Bagajes de Pasajeros se

reciben en su Agencia calle de la Victoria No.

223 hasta las 4 de la tarde la víspera de la salida.

Mayoral y Empleado.

JULIO A. MEZQUITA.

3...xp s2.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every

description.

64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,

(between San Martin and Reconquista).

GENERAL CAMP STORE.

A large and well assorted stock of

GROCERY, DRAPERY & FURNITURE.

T. FALLON

64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every

description.

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

As fresh supplies will be received monthly throughout the season,

parties may at all times rely on having a large assortment to select from.

10...xp d15

GAIBRAITH AND HUNTER,

beg respectfully to inform their numerous Camp Customers that they

have received a large assortment of New Goods

suitable for the coming season direct from the manufacturers, includ-

ing Blankets, Flannels, Druggists, Best Linen

Shirts, Linen Ties, all classes; Molesters, Corduroy, Note and

Cord Pants, Best O.S. Jean Stripes Shirts, Ladies' and

Winey Shirts, Dress Breeches and Gaiters, Cotton Merino and

L.W. Hosiery, Merino and L.W. Underclothing &c.

As fresh supplies will be received monthly throughout the season,

parties may at all times rely on having a large assortment to select from.

10...xp d15

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

10...xp d15

Vessels Loading in Port, &c.

by HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,

Shipbrokers,

Calle Reconquista No. 56.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The British Steamer,

"ADA,"

The British Steamer,

"PARAGUAY,"

The British Steamer,

"NAVIGATOR,"

The British Steamer,

"I.O.,"

The British Steamer,

"ISABEL,"

The National Barque,

"MARIA,"

The British Barque,

"CEARA,"

The British Barque,

"MAGNA CHARTA,"

FOR LONDON,

The British Barque,

"SEA BELLE,"

The British Barque,

"CORNELIA,"

FOR ENGLAND FOR ORDERS,

The British Brigantine

"HELVETIA,"

The British Brigantine

"CORMORANT,"

The Austrian Schooner

"MARIA,"

FOR ANTWERP,

The Belgian Brig

"HOLSTEIN,"

The Italian Barque

"MYRA ELECTA,"

The Dutch Brigantine

"ZEVEN STEEREN,"

The British Barque

"MILBROOK,"

The British Barque

"ONDA,"

The British Barque

"LA PLATA,"

The Italian Barque

"ALESSANDRO VOLTA,"

The Italian Barque

"CONFIDENZA,"

The Austrian Brigantine

"TIGER,"

The Italian Barque

"ROSA T,"

The British Brig

"VALID,"

The British Barque

"FALCON,"

The Italian Brig

"AUDELANO,"

The Belgian Brig

"ANTWERPIA,"

The British Barque

"COLORADO,"

The Italian Barque

"TRE FRATELLI,"

The Italian Polacca

SUPPLEMENT TO Buenos Ayres Standard.

The busy season has commenced in London in earnest. The houses, which for the last six months have been a look of desolation about them, are all brightened up, and the thoroughfares and parks are alive with carriages and liveried servants.

The preliminary arrangements have been made for the business of Parliament to commence. Members have taken their oaths and affirmations, and the Queen's Speech has been read, in which there is some promise of Reform. Her Majesty was present at the inauguration ceremony, but the Lord Chancellor read the Speech from his seat on the woolsack.

The arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Helena to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are much talked about. It is said that a handsome dowry will be asked from Parliament in addition to an annual grant of something like \$5,000 a year. The Princess is a great favourite of the Queen's, and it is said to give her Majesty much gratification that at least one daughter will settle in England. The residence fixed upon for the Royal bride and bridegroom is Frogmore. This house is situated on the confines of Windsor-park, and was formerly the residence of the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty's mother.

"Beware of Pork!" Such was the warning addressed to the public some time ago by a correspondent of the Times. He described, with almost disagreeable minuteness, the dreadful way in which the trichina destroy their victims. It appears that, in Berlin, a large number of deaths have resulted from eating pork not cooked sufficiently to kill the worm. A meeting was recently held there to discuss this subject, when a veterinary surgeon, named Urban, said that the trichina do no harm, and that only doctors without practice got up the cry. He was then called on by the assembly to eat some of the diseased pork. He commenced to explain, but was assailed with loud cries of "Eat! eat!" Again he attempted to get a hearing, but still "Eat! eat!" drowned his voice. At last he took up a sausage, and having eaten a small bit of it, left the place amid much laughter. They soon regretted their conduct. In a few days the man was dead. The above would seem to put in a new light the old dialogue, generally understood as satirical, on the over-delicacy of officers. "Did you know Brown, of ow-as?" "Ya-as." "He ate a pork." "And did he die?" "Why, of co-as, he did!" The point was, that an officer's eating anything so coarse must inevitably be attended with fatal results.

It was rumoured some days back that Mr. Stanfield was in the Government again. Every body seemed glad: it would be hard to do anything more popular. It appears there was no foundation for the report. It is, notwithstanding a generally expressed opinion in club gossip—you may take it for what it is worth—that Mr. Stanfield, when Parliament opens, will be found as a member of the Government, strengthening, by his skill and eloquence, the Administration of Earl Russell.

Mr. Bagehot's idea of the coming Reform Bill is unpopular, even in quarters where Mr. Bright's words carry great weight. A re-distribution of seats is thought to be of more urgent need than even a lowering of the franchise. A measure that would be final, for the present generation, at all events, seems the general wish. The bribery and corruption in the small boroughs are crying evils, to say nothing of the injustice of a place like Portarlington, for instance, with 86 electors, being as fully represented in Parliament as Huddersfield, with 1,331. The latter place returns only one member, while Richmond, with 338 electors, returns two, that is, as many as Manchester returns, with 20,410 electors.

"We are going to have a glorious Session." "There will be some splendid speaking." "To hear Disraeli answer Gladstone, and then Bright answer him, by Jove!" Such are among the thousand expressions of enthusiasm that may be heard on every side, and not merely from young men either. Many ladies are just as full of political fervor, and speak of "our side," and dwell with rapture on their favorite hero, Disraeli or Gladstone, displaying as much earnestness as the lady politicians on whose patches Addison flashed his delicate but immortal wit. You are aware that a deputation from the Reform League waited upon Earl Russell last week; they were introduced by Mr. Edmond Beale. The members of the deputation were determined to give Earl Russell quite enough of speaking. The noble lord had to stop one or two of them in consequence of an "important engagement." The important thing in regard to this deputation is, that in his reply Earl Russell has definitely committed himself and his Government to bring in a Reform Bill, and to stand or fall by it. There can be no doubt—especially remembering Earl Russell's remark to another deputation on the redistribution of seats—that the bill will correspond to that which Mr. Bright sketched in his recent speeches. Either the Government have been led by Mr. Bright (as its enemies say), or Mr. Bright has been in communication with the Government, and spoke on these occasions according to his brief.

A commercial treaty between Austria and England, long talked about, has now been ratified and published, and it is believed to be another great step in the union of nations, bringing us nearer to each other in friendly relations and commerce. By article No. 1, Great Britain accords to the subjects and commerce of Austria the same advantages as were given to the subjects and commerce of France by the French treaty. By article No. 2, the commerce and subjects of Great Britain are, with a few specified exceptions, placed in the position of the most favoured nation in relation to Austria. The goods on which there was formerly almost a prohibitory duty, are not to be charged more than 25 per cent. of the value, and after the year 1870 only 30 per cent. Other clauses, more or less technical, reducing import and export duties, follow, and, by a final protocol, the British plenipotentiary engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also reductions upon other articles not included in the treaty. Austria, so long put down amongst the most despotic of nations, is raising herself in the scale of civilisation. She has already partially acknowledged the rights of Hungary, and, by permitting the Hungarians to have a Parliament of their own, has treated these noble people, who have so long struggled for liberty, with a reward that will merit their gratitude.

The tenant farmers appear to be taking active measures to obtain a mitigation of the evils they suffer from extreme game preserving. In Norfolk a petition is being signed which is to be presented to the Prince of Wales, asking him to use his efforts in lessening the injuries done to crops by the over-stocking of estates with game.

The extradition treaty between England and France, which ceased in June, according to notice from the Emperor Napoleon, is likely to be renewed upon a fresh footing. We never anticipated that the French Emperor intended that there should be no extradition existing between the two nations where, by persons convicted of crime should be given up. It is now suggested that the French Government will propose a general code for cases of extradition, which shall be framed by an international committee, composed of representatives of all the Governments of Europe.

As to Spain, few persons in England appear to care much about her. There has been a revolution. There appears to be no Rhinoceros in the field, each of whom is desirous of being Prime Minister of that country. In reference to the two persons, first Marshal O'Donnell, who is supposed to be of Irish origin, holds the reins of Government; he is said to be a man desirous of progress, and of governing Spain on civilised principles, of promoting her commerce, and of giving more freedom to the people, with the hope that the vast natural productions of the country may be turned to her advantage. In this scheme he has been baffled by the bigoted and narrow-minded views of the Queen, who is said to be selfish in the extreme, and desirous of usurping a despotic sway over her people. Being thus opposed by his Sovereign, no wonder he should find opponents without—and thus has sprung up General Prim. He is supported by what are called the Spanish Progressives, who are more tired of their Sovereign than the O'Donnell party, and would probably dethrone her were they in power, and would set all religious aside, and endeavour to make Spain a menacing power to other nations, and usurp authority wherever possible. At the moment when this civil war is going on, the Chileans, who believe themselves to be oppressed by Spain, have gained their first victory in their conflict with the mother country. A Chilean war corvette has captured a Spanish gun-boat, and in consequence the blockade of the ports has been raised. The Peruvians have come to the aid of their persecuted neighbours, and it seems not improbable that Spain will have to eat "humble pie." The sympathies of England are with the colonies, as there is a belief that both Chili and Peru have been oppressed by the mother country.

There has been an attempt at revolt in Spain. General Prim, who was formerly considered a popular officer in the army, outwardly expressed dissatisfaction at the existing Government, and, at the head of some 600 insurgents, marched on Zamora, a populous town in the environs of the metropolis, but, to his surprise, the garrison remained loyal, and prevented the entrance of the insurgents. Martial law has been proclaimed in Madrid, but the Minister of the Interior, according to the latest accounts, has expressed his conviction that order will soon be re-established.

We have seen an account from Captain Maury, a Minister in Maximilian's Government, inviting English emigrants to select that locality above all others for a prosperous settlement. We would warn our readers from believing this. The country is a prey to guerrillas, and a settler has worse to fear from the Mexicans than from the most savage tribes of the prairies of America. Captain Maury is doubtless doing his duty to the Emperor of Mexico, but he has no consideration for English humanity when he invites them to such inhospitable shores; and we trust our countrymen will not be deceived by the glowing but false colours in which Captain Maury indulges in reference to the happy position of an emigrant there. The so-called Emperor of this vast State, where regions of wealth are supposed to dwell, is himself an humble supplicant to the French Government for a million and a half sterling to keep his exchequer from ruin. As for civilisation and cultivation in the large tract of country called Mexico, it is, to say the least, very improbable at the present moment, when a guerrilla band is waiting either to receive the traveller or pounce upon the settler.

ANOTHER fearful gale has visited our coasts, and a number of shipping accidents are recorded, and again the Royal lifeboats have done their duty, and saved many persons from a watery grave. In London the gale was severely felt; in one instance a house in the midst of a great thoroughfare had its roof carried clean away, whilst, in many streets, the tiles and slates were falling, to the infinite peril of pedestrians. Considerable difficulty was also caused in the navigation of the river Thames.

EVERY day we are more convinced of the necessity of having some control over railway directors and managers. A letter in the Times the other day stated that a night train, in which the writer travelled, left the London and North-Western Railway without lights in the carriages, notwithstanding the remonstrances of himself and fellow-travellers; and that the porters and guards, instead of seeking to remedy this monstrous neglect, indulged themselves in the sport of somewhat broadly "chaffing" their victims. Now, if this be true—and we have no reason to disbelieve the statement, since it has not been contradicted—it is a stigma upon railway management, and points more clearly than ever to the necessity of Government surveillance.

A MAN named John Scott was appointed on the staff of the Horse Police, on approval, and he is said to have hit upon the ingenious device of setting fire to stack-yards in order that he might, by being the first to raise an alarm, give indubitable proof of his vigilance in protection of property. Three fires occurred and he was not suspected, but on the fourth occurring suspicion fell upon him, and he is now lodged in the county prison. Well, John Scott will have a fair trial, and we have no doubt, if he is found guilty, such a sentence will be passed upon him as will deter others from following his example.

A DISAGREEMENT between the carpet weavers of Kidderminster and their employers has caused a considerable sensation in that locality. It appears that there are more hands than can find employment, and the wages are proportionately low. On Saturday a meeting of the operatives was held, at which it was agreed that the weavers should accept the masters' prices, and that those employed should raise a fund to enable others who were out of work to emigrate.

We have had a batch of murderers disposed of within the last few days, on which subject, perhaps, the least said is the soonest. Let their names be forgotten. We may, however, just epitomise them. Sir G. Gray declined to advise the exercise of the Royal prerogative in favour of Robinson, the Wolverhampton murderer, and he was hanged on Tuesday at Stafford. Forward, or Southey, the billiard-marker, who murdered three children in London, and his wife and child at Ramsgate, shared a similar fate on Thursday. Walsh, the Leeds murderer, has been reprieved; and Eli Sykes, who murdered his sweetheart at Batley, through an attempt at self-destruction by throwing himself down the stone stairs, shortened the few days he had to live, and death anticipated the hangman's cord.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out in the London & Katharine's Docks, on Monday, which, with all

the efforts of the combined metropolitan Brigade, was not extinguished till the following Thursday. The damage done to property is estimated at \$350,000, which is distributed amongst the leading insurance companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday I heard Miss Emma Hardinge, at St. James's-hall. As a rule, professional orators can only be given a second or third-rate place. They are of the shop, shabby. You can never forget that they are "orators." Miss Hardinge is no exception. She has all the faults, too, of American oratory: violent gesticulation, a turgid style, and a habit of doing the wild-beast-in-the-den style of thing. Still, there is no doubt that Miss Hardinge has power—as the cant phrase runs; and some will, perhaps, think her all the more powerful because she has very little taste.

THREE striking papers, descriptive of the casual wards in the Lambeth Workhouse, have appeared in the *Pail-mag Gazette* on Friday, Saturday, and Monday evenings. In the first paper we are told how the visitor to the casual ward drove to Lambeth in a "neat but unpretentious carriage," how he obtained admission, how he took a plunge into a bath containing a "liquid distillate like weak muttonbroth," how he desperately munched his toast (bread); and in this and the following papers the writer details some of the conversations, and only dares to hint at some of the practices heard and witnessed during that weary night. The *Observer* sneers at the "swell," while appending a report of Mr. Farnall's, elicited by the article of the "swell," and pointing out that he was shown into an "irregular" ward, from the miseries of which casuals will in future be spared, by having lodgings provided for them. This, too, in consequence of the article of the "swell." The *Flaneur* also glances askance at the brougham. I confess I don't see why the brougham should not have been mentioned. There can be no doubt the writer—who is a man in a high position, and well known in the literary world—went in a brougham. What harm to tell simply what took place? Seeing that an abuse needed correction, and that the very surest means of correcting it were taken, the man who so completely sacrificed one night's comfort for this object, and the excellent paper to which he contributed, deserve, in my opinion, the thanks of the public. A casual ward is certainly not the best place, even with the luxuries of "tote" and "skilley"—"Spasmodic fallere nocet"—to have a quiet sleep. A man named Robert Scully has been starved to death in Bytham-road Workhouse. I hope our "swell" will pay a visit there; and I for one shall not object to his taking his brougham.

THERE has been a correspondence between the Poor-law Board and Sir Richard Mayne, with the object of getting police officers to inspect the casual wards. This plan has been adopted at Epsom with the following results:—In the month of November, under the ordinary supervision, there were 1,821 men, women, and children admitted, 128 of whom were convicted for tearing up their clothes. Whereas in December, with police for inspectors, there were but 530 in all, only one of whom was convicted for having "broke up." Mr. Collins, the clerk, mentions the case of a boy who applied for admittance. The police knew him and had him taken to his parents. Statistics are proverbially deceptive. The above are not of much value, seeing that the wards in the other workhouses were being worked on the old system. The police may keep thieves and pickpockets away; but if even these die of hunger or cold in the streets the objects of the Houseless Poor Act will have been defeated. One thing is clear—paid men, and not paupers, are needed to superintend the wards, to prevent card-playing, swearing, clubs, and other abominations.

It is astonishing what one man can do in a just cause. Of course, every one has read the graphic description of a visit to the Lambeth Workhouse, given in the *Pail-mag Gazette*. The writer—a gentleman—went through all that a pauper would have to endure, and he has shown us that the workhouse system is rotten to the core. The poor wretches who seek casual relief suffer more than the felon in his prison cell; the hardy villain only is happy under such treatment. The honest, suffering pauper, who seeks relief for one night that he may work for food next day, is packed amongst a lot of the greatest ruffians in the world, and suffers more indignities than a felon would have to endure. The writer spoke truth, and the Poor-law Commissioner was bound to admit it; and his visit, so well portrayed, has been taken notice of not only by a Poor-law Commissioner but by her Majesty's Government; and Sir George Gray and Sir Richard Mayne have each visited the abode of the desolate to see what means can be taken for the better preservation of order and to lessen the sufferings of the honest poor. New regulations are about to be introduced which, we hope, will lessen the pangs of want and discriminate between the criminal and the desolate.

A SCOTCH paper asserts that nine of the jurymen who tried the case of Mrs. Yelverton v. the *Saturday Review* have signed a declaration to the effect that they gave a verdict under a misapprehension of the law, that they feel they have done Mrs. Yelverton an injustice, and that they would now give a verdict in her favour. Whether this poor, unfortunate lady shall now decide, under these circumstances, in pushing her claim for a new trial, we know not, but we should be very glad to hear the last of it, and bury the facts in oblivion.

A BAD case occurred at Worship-street Police Court on Saturday. Elizabeth Stevenson, fourteen years of age, and but too evidently "lost," was charged with having robbed her father. "May my curse be on you up and down for ever," was her curse to her father as she left the dock. It is impossible to believe that this child was properly brought up.

On the 18th inst., the remains of Sir Charles Eastlake were borne to Kensal-green, where his friend Thackeray rests. There were not so many there as when the great novelist was buried. There was, of course, a large number of artists. One missed the remarkable figure of Leech, which was so prominent on the occasion of Thackeray's funeral.

HUNTER TERM commenced on the 11th. The attendance at the Temple has not been so full as usual. The inclement weather frightened the Irish students, who preferred losing a term to being lost themselves.

Snow in the country is not an unpleasant thing. To look from your comfortable room on the "Downy flakes,"

Is rather a welcome occupation. To see the hills and dales, the trees and hedges, covered with the "thickening mantle," is to have an old scene presented to you under a new and not unpicturesque aspect. The redoubt comes hopping to your window-sill, and having thrown in a few charitable crumbs, you may draw your chair near the fire, or, if you like, with Corwen: "Wheel the snow down," and learn, by means of your newspaper, the pleasure of which he sings—

"To see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd."

But in London, the "fleece shew" means a host of unholies crying through the street, "Wast' you done, m'm?" alack, ankle-deep, you go out; a second horse to your cab; deadly missiles, called snowballs, aimed at windows of said cab; horses falling, breaking their own limbs and those of human beings as unfortunate. And then, what an offensive sight are alack streets! One whole day was allowed to pass before anything was done to clear the streets. On Friday some disastrously feeble efforts were made to render the streets fit for traffic. I say disastrously, for I saw at least half-a-dozen horses lying under vehicles of various kinds. In the afternoon of Friday the horse of a poor man fell as he was turning round Clerkenwell Erison, and broke his leg. To see the wretched animal shrinking as he was led limping away might have suggested a doubt whether the theory of animals being almost insensible to pain, lately propounded in one of our ablest reviews, can be with safety subscribed to. Where was Dumblebore? Do Vestries, like certain animals of a sluggish circulation, relapse into torpor during the winter months? Oh, Mr. Bumble, with Dickens and his followers cracking their whips above your head, with a host of reviewers applying their lances to your most tender parts; with leader-writers dwelling disrespectfully on the ineffectiveness of your manly form, and completely ignoring its dignity and aplomb; and with all the excuses your enemies derive from your recent demeanour, I tremble for your existence.

Speaking of matters affecting labour—what a fine fellow is that ploughman, Mr. Thomas Ewing Myreside. His speeches and the meetings of the Middlethorpe Farm Servants' Protection Association, where they were made, have interested everybody where whose attention has at all been turned to questions arising out of the relations between employer and employed. The combining of men in the position of life of these ploughmen is quite a new feature, and points to a time when the present relations between capital and labour will be considerably modified, if not completely changed.

Is the rinderpest small-pox? That it is, begins to be the prevailing opinion here in scientific circles. Last week, at a meeting of the Pathological Society, Mr. Hancock was represented to have taken the small-pox from a beast which had been suffering from the cattle disease. Should experiments prove the above opinion correct, we may live in future without fear of this dreadful pest. At present the statistics of the cattle plague are alarming. Last week the seizures were 7,700 against 6,200 the week previous.

The cattle plague is still extending throughout the length and breadth of England, and no certain remedy has yet been found to save the animals' lives. Upwards of 9,000 per week fall victims to this malady; it has become a most serious matter. Vaccination has been suggested, but the results have not shown anything important at present. This fearful plague will doubtless occupy the attention of Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and it is probable some blame will be attached to Government that during a long vacation, when the disease was obtaining a mastery over us, more prompt measures were not taken to find a remedy.

The loss of the London has tinged with gloom the feelings of the most thoughtful and light-hearted. It has been discussed with becoming earnestness at hall-dinner, at clubs, and coffee-rooms. The conduct of Captain Martin, calm and heroic as it was, is spoken of in the terms it deserves. Nor have I heard any person worth attending to echo the opinion of one of the leading journals, that Captain Martin was to blame for leaving Plymouth at the time he did. There is no doubt that the barometer fell when a gale was approaching; but the gale may be ten days off, and it may be only two days. But storm signals were up along the coast. True; but these signals leave the sailor in exactly the same position in regard to the time that may elapse before the gale approaches. A timid captain would not long keep an important appointment. I have heard it said that it looked very badly to have sixteen of the crew saved and only three passengers; but in justice it must be said, that probably few of the passengers could be got to go into the boat, and men of experience and courage could alone manage it at such a time. Fears are entertained as to the *Atrato*. The principal evidence from which her loss is inferred is a notice board which has been picked up, and which is supposed to have belonged to her saloon. The argument of Captain Vincent, that had the *Atrato* been lost, some of the oars, spars, &c., would have been found, is worthy of every consideration. At Lloyd's the impression that she is lost is very strong. She contained 126 passengers, amongst whom were Mr. Russell-Gurney, Mr. Maule, and Mr. Horne Payne. On Sunday the Rev. Norman Hall delivered, at St. James's-hall, an eloquent address on the loss of the London.

THE COURT.

THE Queen has been living in partial retirement at Osborne since Christmas. Few persons, except Cabinet Ministers or the immediate relatives of the Royal Family, have been admitted to her presence. It is expected that her Majesty will leave Osborne and proceed to Windsor Castle on Monday, the 5th of February, previous to opening Parliament on the following day. After which, according to the present arrangements, the Queen will return to Windsor from town and sleep at the castle. On the following day her Majesty will leave for Osborne. Her Majesty will spend her wedding day (10th of February) at Osborne, surrounded by her children.

The Court Journal says:—No day has been fixed for the marriage of the Princess Helena. It will, however, be in the month of June. All other speculations are premature.

William Pitt, then Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, and Dundas, President of the Board of Control, went to visit Mr. Jenkinson, who was afterwards Earl Liverpool, at his house near Wimbledon. On their return home they found the toll-bar open; so they rode on, laughing at being able to evade payment for their horses; but the collector thought it no laughing matter, and, rousing from his sleep, called to them to stop, but, finding they determined to proceed, he fired a carbine loaded with slugs after them, which caused them to beg pardon, but "thought that they belonged to a party of robbers who had for some time been committing depredations in the neighbourhood." This afforded Captain Morris an opportunity of ridiculing the members of that Ministry to which he was opposed. The following lines are a parody of a song, written in the American style, called "Men of Boston," which was very popular at that time:—

"Sit down, neighbours all, and I'll tell you a merry story.
A British farmer, and I'll pity the Tory;
I had it piping hot from Ebenezer Barber,
Who sailed right from England and lies in Boston harbour.
This Billy Pitt is called Britannia's prime ruler,
Though he was but a puppet that hung out to fool her.
But his name was a passport to let in older sinners,
So he deals out the cards that the knaves may be winners.
Now it happ'd to the country he went for a blessing,
And from his State did get a new lesson:
He went to Daddy Jenky, with Trimmer had attended,
Good luck! in such company how his morals must be mended!

This Harry was always a prime foe to Boston,
With bows so groovy, they yearned for Hindostan;
He was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,
But he was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,
But he was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,<

A meeting of the Relief Committee, in aid of the poor creatures who have suffered from shipwrecks in the late storms, was held at Turkey on Saturday, Sir L. Falk in the chair. It was reported that the sum of £41,337 had been collected in the last week, and that some appearing to be anxious to settle the disbursements of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, it was resolved that no further contributions be required to be collected for the above object.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

THERE are so many rumours of changes in the Cabinet and so much uncertainty as to who shall sit on the Ministerial bench in the forthcoming Session, that I do not at present venture to speculate upon how many of Lord Palmerston's late Government shall give to their addresses to Earl Russell. The rumour last week that Mr. Layard had resigned, was published in all the London papers, and contradicted again the next day. The *Telegraph*, however, took upon itself to say that the gentleman tendered his resignation, but was persuaded by Earl Russell to continue in office, notwithstanding that his views differed somewhat from the noble lord's. It is not safe to depend upon any other than official authority for these matters. One thing only at present is certain—viz., that Mr. Goschen, one of the members for the City of London, has after only three years' experience in the House of Commons, been made a Cabinet Minister, giving him the title of Right Hon. to his name. This is an honour that very few men obtain at so early a period of their political career. There is a feeling in the country that new blood should be introduced into the Ministry, and Mr. Goschen has a fair chance of showing his ability; and if he possesses any extraordinary business capacities there is every opportunity for his exertions, obtaining the highest position, open to a Member of the House of Commons. During the last Session of Parliament Mr. Goschen took his seat immediately behind the Treasury Bench, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was seen to consult him when any difficult subject of finance was introduced; and it is now believed that it was at Mr. Gladstone's particular request that Mr. Goschen was asked to take a seat in the Cabinet. Time will show whether such an appointment is a happy one. A vast quantity of new blood was imported into the House of Commons at the last election; upwards of 200 members take their seats for the first time, and many of them are very young men; forty of them are under thirty years of age. The youngest is the Earl of Tyrone, who is only just turned twenty-one; of the others, the Hon. F. de Grey, Lord C. J. Hamilton, and the Hon. C. R. Carrington, are twenty-two, the Hon. V. Dawson, twenty-three, Captain Stanley and Mr. A. Greville, twenty-four; nine members have just turned twenty-five, and the rest of the forty vary from twenty-six to twenty-nine.

It has been said by many that the present Ministry are all becoming old men. Now, with the exception of Earl Russell, who is in his 74th year, the remainder have not reached three score and ten, the allotted period given to man in the Scriptures. Sir G. Grey is sixty-seven, Sir Charles Wood, sixty-six, Mr. Milner Gibson, fifty-eight, Mr. Gladstone, fifty-six, Mr. Cardwell, fifty-two, Earl Granville, fifty-one, Duke of Argyll, forty-two, Earl de Grey and Ripon, thirty-eight, and Mr. Goschen, thirty-four. I am sorry to say, however, that Earl Russell appears very infirm; he looks far older than Lord Palmerston did this time last year, and though his mental faculties are perhaps as strong as ever, his walk is very feeble, and his articulation very weak. His lordship has, during the vacation, allowed his moustache and beard to grow, and this on his small face is not very becoming. Mr. Gladstone, both weak and strong, as if he had primed himself during the holidays for any amount of work.

In contrasting the present state of politics with the past, what a change we perceive! There is no excitement in the nation now. It is true everybody cries Reform, but then both sides of the House agree that a reform of some kind is necessary. An extension of the franchise, Mr. Disraeli, as well as Mr. Gladstone, acknowledges to be necessary; but whilst Mr. Disraeli and others want the respectable inhabitants of the kingdom to have votes beyond those who are legitimate householders, it would appear that all those who denominate themselves Whigs, as well as the Conservatives, think that the privilege should be confined to ratepayers. There is, however, no outward demonstration such as carried the late Reform Bill, and, therefore, Ministers have a right to believe that the country are not anxious about the matter. It is curious how changed, too, are the politicians of our day compared with the past. We have now no great meetings at clubs where secrets of Ministers are allowed to ooze out. We have had several Cabinet Councils lately, but the public have not yet been informed what the policy of the Government will be, nor even what are the new features in Earl Russell's Reform Bill. With all this, however, the people are contented, and exhibit no extraordinary curiosity for particulars before they are fully developed. We see no signs about, no reductions upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the only person that indulges in any thing of the kind is Punch, and what he utters is set down as a harmless joke.

In contrast to this, how many anecdotes have I heard concerning the old times of George III., when St. James's-street was, in the words of Charles Fox, the "campus martius" of western London.

There the beaux' cavalry paced to and fro, Before they took the field, and with the pomp and circumstance of Brookes's Blues and Welles's Light Dragoons, Diamonded in files and ogled in platoons. And there, at any time between the hours of two and four in the afternoon, might be seen at that period, sauntering or lounging round the doors of the various clubs, nearly all the leading politicians of the day. There would be Fox, with his ponderous form, heavy step, and good-natured smile; a grey-grace, stately, and formal; Sheridan, with a face which exhibited a certain amount of port and aloofness; and a was dominated character; but his large black eyes would twinkle with intelligence, and his musical voice would attract all hearers; then there was the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, who would walk about with heavy-lidded eyes, and be silent even to aullessness; again might be seen Dundas skipping from one party to the other, ever giving and receiving some new joke, and creating merriment wherever he went; Wyndham, with his graceful figure, agile step, and his countenance, and Whittaker, with his pepper-and-salt countenance and powerful frame. Well, there were no cheap papers in those days, and positively little was known about politics except amongst the upper and middle classes of society. They had a poet laureate, however, who was called the Whig Apollo, and through him we get hold of many humorous anecdotes of the period. I will just notice one of his skits, for the amusement of my readers.

William Pitt, then Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor, Thurlow, and Dundas, President of the Board of Control, went to visit Mr. Jenkinson, who was afterwards Earl Liverpool, at his house near Wimbledon. On their return home they found the toll-bar open; so they rode on, laughing at being able to evade payment for their horses; but the collector thought it no laughing matter, and, rousing from his sleep, called to them to stop, but, finding they determined to proceed, he fired a carbine loaded with slugs after them, which caused them to beg pardon, but "thought that they belonged to a party of robbers who had for some time been committing depredations in the neighbourhood." This afforded Captain Morris an opportunity of ridiculing the members of that Ministry to which he was opposed. The following lines are a parody of a song, written in the American style, called "Men of Boston," which was very popular at that time:—

"Sit down, neighbours all, and I'll tell you a merry story.
A British farmer, and I'll pity the Tory;
I had it piping hot from Ebenezer Barber,
Who sailed right from England and lies in Boston harbour.
This Billy Pitt is called Britannia's prime ruler,
Though he was but a puppet that hung out to fool her.
But his name was a passport to let in older sinners,
So he deals out the cards that the knaves may be winners.
Now it happ'd to the country he went for a blessing,
And from his State did get a new lesson:
He went to Daddy Jenky, with Trimmer had attended,
Good luck! in such company how his morals must be mended!

This Harry was always a prime foe to Boston,
With bows so groovy, they yearned for Hindostan;
He was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,
But he was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,
But he was a good fellow, and a good fellow was he,

It had him in our township I'd feather him and tear him.
With forty looking on me, I'd lean him and I'd tear him.
State trials,
Sham reform, commutations, and the rest of their
Laws, I'd tear him and I'd tear him.
He came back with Harry—two birds of a feather—
And both drunk as piquet, they knocked their heads together.
He then proceeds to tell how they lost their way and got benighted, till at length they reached a cottage and aroused a countryman, who, taking up a gun, warned them off the premises. Pitt got in a fright, and the poet continues:—
Now Billy began for to make an oration,
As off he had done to bamboozle the nation;
But Bodge cried, "Begone, or I'll crack thy young crown for't."
Thou belong'st to a rare lot of rogues, I'll be bound for't.

The whole concluding with the Yankee chorus:—
Solid men of Boston, banish strong potatoes,
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations;
And never lose your way, like the loggerheads of London.
This skit was immensely popular. The story in the song, as my readers will see, is much varied from the true state of the case; but I presume this is only a fair poetical licence. It was sung in the streets of London, and everybody knew the meaning. It was even quoted in Parliament in Pitt's presence. Sheridan's heated and intemperate remarks were well known, and in an attack Burke made upon him in the House of Commons he finished some sarcastic remarks upon the political conduct of his opponent by repeating the lines:—
Solid men of Boston, banish strong potatoes,
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations,
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations;
Which were received with immense laughter. Sheridan, however, was never at a loss, and as Burke sat down he rose, and after making allusion to some presumed negotiation between Burke and the Ministry, he happily brought in the following two lines from the same ballad:—
He went to Daddy Jenky, by Trimmer had attended,
Good luck! in such company how his morals must be mended!

The reader must understand that Jenky (Jenkinson) was said to be the immediate channel of communication between the king and the minister, and it had been reported that a change of ministers was probable, and that already had the Hon. W. Jenkinson communicated with Burke as the king's mouthpiece, and that Trimmer had been intended for Sir Harry's place.

Last week I shall probably be better able to tell your readers what is going forward in connection with the opening of Parliament, and the week afterwards I shall be able to narrate to you what occurs not only in the body of the House, but in the nooks and corners of St. Stephen's-hall.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, recently held an inquiry at his residence, 10, St. James's-street, into the death from hydrophobia of Charles Julius Erick, aged thirty-three years.
Mary Scholtz, 2, Montague-place, Whitechapel, said that the deceased was a German, and was by trade a tinsmith. Witness said she was very quiet and well until nine weeks ago, when it bit some children. Witness tied the animal up in the yard, and when Erick, who was a friend of her husband, Magnus Scholtz, called, she told him about what the dog had done to the children, and he said he would take care of it, and he went out and carried it, taking it to the house. The dog suddenly flew at him and bit him on the lip. The blood flowed down and the dog licked it up. When witness's husband came home he hanged the dog at the back of the house, and he returned to his work.

By the Coroner: Erick had kept the dog twelve months. No tax was paid for it. Witness's husband earned on an average 15s. a week, and out of that 4s. he might be able to reduce the income tax. Erick's wound healed, and he returned to his work.

Coroner: And yet you kept a dog, which you had to support, too. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer would only insist upon the collection of the dog tax, a great deal of serious mischief would be obviated, and he might be able to reduce the income tax.

Mrs. Anna Erick, 37, York-street, Commercial-road, the deceased's landlady, said that she remembered his coming home severely bitten about two months ago, but the wound healed. On Thursday he became strangely affected for the first time, and he refused to get up, and would not look at water, and could not swallow liquids of any kind. He got worse rapidly, and seemed to become mad. Two doctors saw him and treated him, but without any good effect. On Sunday he was carried to the hospital, and he died on Monday.

Mr. Scholtz said that deceased knew the dog well, and used to play with it when he called at the house. Mr. Dove, house surgeon, said that the deceased was brought into the hospital in extremis. He died from hydrophobia soon after.

The Coroner said that such cases as the present showed the class of people who kept dogs to the injury of their own underfed families. It would be a boon to the poor people's children, as well as a security against hydrophobia, if measures could be taken to abate the nuisance. In one instance a dog of police had reported that nearly 100 dogs were kept, for not one of which the tax was paid.

The jury returned a verdict: "That deceased died from the mortal effects of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog; and the jury recommended that the coroner should draw the attention of the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the fact that a great number of dogs are kept which are a nuisance to the public generally, and which endanger the lives of the children, and that some steps should be taken to reduce the danger arising from the evil."

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

Michael Kennedy, a labouring man, living at 26, King-street, Regent-street, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, with violently assaulting his wife.

The Complainant (who was bandaged, and who had evidently been most severely treated) said: I

[illegible]

Frances, daughter of the
and Benjamin Benjamin, Alton

The captain was introduced to the outside of the cabin, and the explosion forced out the cabin skylights, which were blown to pieces. The master and his lad were much hurt by the explosion but the crew escaped. The vessel's deck, however, a complete wreck.

favoured the visitors to the Polytechnic; and if anything could have been wanting to complete the "round" of entertainments, it may be said to be abundantly supplied by the two novelties now introduced.

prehended the prisoners, and found in the alley a
shopper and pokers produced. There were also
number of brickbats lying about in all directions.
The prisoners were committed for trial, but bail was
accepted for their appearance at the sessions.

This want of lights converted the usually quiet business of travelling people into a yelling, bawling mob, in whose grasp it was well a director did not fall, the calling for lights was kept up for several stations.

was only doing his duty, and the police must be protected. If the defendant had injured the constable he would have sent him to prison for two months. As it was, the defendant would have to pay \$100 to have a month's imprisonment.

country could legally take cognizance of the case. The prisoner was then discharged, but he consented to enter into recognizances to appear and answer any charge at a future day if he should be required to do so.

